

COMMUNICATION.

For the Whig Standard.

"RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN DANGER."

Such is the startling title of AMOS KENDALL'S last production, and low as he is, it sinks him still lower in the slough of infamy into which he has thrown himself. It bears the impress of a malignant spirit, and is, withal, a species of politico-religionism, the more detestable, because it comes fresh from the lips of the hypocrite and pander. The passions and prejudices of the people are appealed to, with all the art of an insidious demagogue, and the effort to array religious institutions against a political party, is here indirectly made, if not openly avowed. The object of the tract is to make the Whigs responsible for the late disgraceful riots in Philadelphia, by identifying them with the Native American party, who, the heaven-born Amos is pleased to tell us, are Whigs under a new name. Now, we have no appeals for any religious denomination—nor would we even, if it were in our power, drag religion into the political arena. We view it as too pure and holy to be prostituted to partisan purposes, and we have no fear that our CATHOLIC fellow-citizens will give a favorable response to the overtures of MR. KENDALL. On the contrary, we believe that they will receive them with disgust, and reward him who dared to make them, with sovereign and ineffable contempt. As a body, the Catholics of this country are too intelligent and discerning, to be influenced by the political bawds who seek their favor by sycophancy and deception. They are the last people to be easily gulled, because none are firmer in their political principles; and that man is at a fool's labor who undertakes to move them, more especially with the means now brought into service.

As to the Philadelphia riots, over which Locofocoism now sheds its crocodile tears, but did nothing to arrest, they should be deplored by every friend of law and order; and never was there a more wicked and malicious lie, than the statement that the Whig party in any manner countenanced the outbreaks engaged in them. They deprecate and denounce all such acts of violence, and whether a religious zealot assists in firing a church or a convent, or an agrarian leveler leads on a mob to sack a flour-store or demolish a banking-house, matters not with them: they have no sympathy for either. They regard both alike as rascals and desperadoes, fit only to grace the cells of a penitentiary. No man knows this better than AMOS KENDALL; and yet, true to his calling, he has the audacity to declare that the principles of "church-burners" are all Whig. Nor he, nor any one else, ever uttered a meaner or more despicable falsehood. The Whigs have no feeling of opposition toward any class of the people, except the Locofocos, and against them and their principles they are and will ever be uncompromising in their hostility. With the NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY and its designs, they have sought to do; nor are they for abridging in the least that freedom of conscience guaranteed by the Constitution to all, without regard to the doctrines they preach, or the altars at which they worship. They are the friends of civil and religious liberty. Between the native and the naturalized citizen, they know no distinction, and the rights of the Catholic are as sacred with them as those of the Protestant.

The Whig candidate for the Presidency has always been the eloquent champion of universal freedom, and his opinions are easily given—they are embodied in the legislative history of the country. Passing by the beautiful tribute which he paid to the emigrant from every country and every clime, in a speech he delivered in the Senate in 1832, we shall take an extract from his letter to the editor of the Tennessee Agriculturist, under the date of August 3, 1843. He there speaks as follows:

"With respect to the station which that portion of our population engaged in mechanical pursuits ought to occupy in the United States, I think that ALL CITIZENS, NATIVE AND NATURALIZED, without any regard to their respective vocation, should enjoy such consideration in society as is due to their virtue and intelligence, their industry, sobriety, and general deportment."

Is there anything in this, opposed to the citizen of foreign birth!—anything narrow or proscriptive? Not at all: it breathes, on the other hand, the most liberal, enlarged, and catholic spirit of democracy.

For his views on the Catholic religion, and its influence on republican institutions, we will refer to his speech in the House of Representatives in 1818, on the independence of the Spanish American provinces. Those opposed to the recognition, contended that the people of Spanish America were too ignorant to appreciate, and too superstitious to conduct, a free and independent Government. MR. CLAY repelled the allegation that they were ignorant, and with regard to their superstition, he said:

"They worship the same God with us. Their prayers were offered up in their temples to the same Redeemer, whose intercession we expected to save us. NOR WAS THERE ANYTHING IN THE CATHOLIC RELIGION UNFAVORABLE TO FREEDOM. All religions, united with government, were more or less inimical to liberty. All, separated from government, were compatible with liberty."

Such are the feelings and opinions of HENRY CLAY—such are the sentiments of the man whom the Whigs would make the President of this nation. How worthy are they of him and the great principles he advocates!—how truly noble, patriotic, and American!

Let us, however, turn for a while to Locofocoism, and see in what its boasted friendship for the foreigner consists. Is it in opposing internal improvements—the making of railroads and digging of canals, on which so many foreigners, with their wives and children, depend for bread? Is it in their opposition to the protective policy, and in seeking to break down the manufacturing and the mining interests of the country, in which foreigners are principally and constantly employed? Are our people of foreign birth—are the Germans and the Irish, who labor on our public works, and who toil in our coal, and lead, and iron mines, benefited in this way? We should think not, at least we know that neither AMOS KENDALL, nor the great GLOBE, with all its EXTRAS, can convince them of the fact.

To expose the cant of this wretched tract, and to show how far the Locofocos are the friends of religious liberty, it is only necessary to look into the constitution of NEW HAMPSHIRE, a State in which they have held unlimited control over every department of the Government for years, and whose devotion to their principles has won for her the name of the "Gibraltar of Democracy."

The 14th section of her constitution contains this provision:

"Every member of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by ballot, and for two years at least next preceding his election shall have been an inhabitant of this State, shall have an estate within the district which he may be chosen to represent of the value of one hundred pounds, one-half of which to be a freehold."

It contains a further provision that the representative shall be of the PROTESTANT RELIGION. The 29th section of the constitution contains the following provision:

"Provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected a Senator who is not of the PROTESTANT RELIGION, and seized of a freehold estate, in his own right, of the value of two hundred pounds, lying within this State."

In the 42d section of the constitution is this provision:

"And no person shall be eligible to this office (Governor) unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this State for seven years next preceding, and unless he shall be of the age of thirty years; and unless he shall, at the same time, have an estate of the value of five hundred pounds, one-half of which shall consist of a freehold, in his own right, within this State; and unless he shall be of the PROTESTANT RELIGION."

Here, then, in Locofoco New Hampshire, Catholics, whose religious liberty AMOS KENDALL is so anxious to protect from the danger that threatens it, are excluded from office. Religious liberty is indeed in danger; it has not only been invaded, but is trodden under foot in the "Gibraltar of Democracy." This is not all. There is another provision in the constitution which renders it improbable that this abridgement of freedom and equality will ever be removed. Here it is:

"No alteration shall be made in this constitution before the same shall be laid before the towns and incorporated places, and approved by two-thirds of the QUALIFIED VOTERS present, and voting on the subject."

Two-thirds of the qualified voters, then, must be present and vote for the alteration before it can be made. The rights and power of majorities are repudiated in New Hampshire, and the two-thirds rule is in full and practical effect. No doubt COL. JAMES K. POLK has the highest regard for the Democracy of NEW HAMPSHIRE, and why should he not? Their constitution only reflects the principle of MR. VAN BUREN'S downfall and his elevation. And worst of all, is the fact that this restraint upon conscience has its apologists and defenders. We have before us the LOWELL PATRIOT of October 12, 1842. In an article under the caption of "the Courier and New Hampshire," that print uses the following language:

"An honest man, in naming these defects, would have said further, that these are such defects as the people of that State are seldom called to notice, there being comparatively few to whom these exceptions apply. He might too, say, that the reason these defects have not been before remedied, while the democracy had the power, is that the democracy are exceedingly averse to altering a thing they deem so sacred as the Constitution; that they are not easily induced to alter so important an instrument, and that it is only after maturely deliberating on the subject, that they can be led to do so."

What, is this the language of freedom—is this the spirit of democracy? Is a religious test, such a defect in their written Constitution, as the people should not notice, because few feel the oppression? Is a constitution so sacred, that it is not to be altered—no matter what injustice it works—no matter what wrong it inflicts on the rights of the governed? Why then have the test acts of NORTH CAROLINA and NEW JERSEY, both of them Whig States, been repealed, tests disabling to the same extent the same class of people? Will the modern democracy, will AMOS KENDALL, will those who cry out religious liberty in danger, explain these things? Will they speak out fully and frankly on this subject? But here is an extract from the columns of the TROY PRESS, written some years ago, by WM. YATES, a Locofoco of the AMOS KENDALL stamp, which we recommend to the attention of all, who have read his most admirable tract, as we doubt not, his party regard it. It is in these words:

"The children of bigotted Catholic Ireland, like the FROGS THAT WERE SENT AS A PLAGUE against Pharaoh, have come into our homes, bed chambers, ovens, and kneading troughs. Unlike the Swedes, the Germans, the Scots, and the English, the Irish when they arrive among us, too IDLE and VICIOUS to clear and cultivate land, dump themselves down in our large villages and towns crowding the meaner sort of tenements, and filling them with wretchedness, filth, and disease. In a political point of view, what are they but mere MARKETABLE CATTLE?"

Catholics and foreigners are mere marketable cattle, with the Locofocos, we suppose, else AMOS KENDALL and his coadjutors would not thus attempt to excite their religious prejudices, and place them in opposition to Whig principles and Whig politicians. Another evidence that religious liberty is in danger, is that even in Catholic Maryland, MR. KEY, of St. Mary's was thrust aside as a candidate for Governor, on account of the religion of his family, some of whom are Catholics. Yes! we proclaim it as a fact, which cannot be truthfully denied, that religious considerations were urged in the Locofoco Convention, and that MR. CARROLL was nominated in preference to MR. KEY, because the latter gentleman was in alliance with Catholicity.

And yet, the Locofocos clamor about equal rights, and preach toleration in matters of religion. Acts speak louder than words, gentlemen; and so long as you maintain test acts in your State Constitutions—so long as you make religion a qualification for office—so long as you treat Catholics as mere marketable cattle—they will not cease to despise all your professions of friendship.

We are now done with AMOS KENDALL and his tract, on which we should not have bestowed so much attention, were it not that it is sent out under the franks of members of Congress, to become, in certain sections of the country, one of the text books of the party.

ST. INGOES.

OUR COUNTRY UNDER PAR.—At the conclusion of a "Polk and Texas" meeting that was held in a certain city not a thousand miles distant from this, a few evenings since, three cheers were given for "Polk and Dallas," and NINE for Texas! When the noise had subsided, a gentleman rose, and addressed the chairman gravely as follows: "MR. President, if in order, I beg most respectfully to propose ONE cheer for OUR OWN COUNTRY!"

"A Whig!" "A Whig!" "out of order!" shouted the crowd. The chairman decided the motion out of order, and—we left.—Detroit Adn.

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1844.

REMOVAL OF THE STANDARD OFFICE.

The Publication and Printing Office of the WHIG STANDARD is now located in the large building on the east side of Sixth street, four doors south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

MR. WALKER'S "FACTS AND FIGURES."

The grand instrument which has produced whatever feeling of interest the Southern people have manifested in the annexation of Texas, has been the famous letter of Mr. Walker. We read many of the facts which he pretended to adduce from the census tables, with the profoundest astonishment, mingled with something more than a misgiving as to their correctness, as they most palpably conflicted with common experience and common sense. We were at the time, however, unable to controvert them, having neither the opportunity nor the leisure to examine the sources from which such information can be obtained—the great folio volumes of National Statistics. Doubtless, the great body of the people have been imposed upon in the same way, by want of opportunity or inclination to search the census tables for themselves. We now have it in our power to expose the gross impositions which have been practiced upon the public by the Senator from Mississippi, whether with the intention of deceiving and misleading the South and the country, we are unable to say; but it is difficult to conceive how a man of the understanding and general knowledge possessed by Mr. Walker, could have blundered so stupendously upon a subject to which it is apparent he has given so much consideration.

Mr. Walker has deceived and misled the Southern people, and induced them to favor a scheme, upon the basis of erroneous facts, which, if they were correctly informed, they could never be induced to countenance. It is with this view that we shall proceed to expose his stupid blunders, or reckless misrepresentations. We shall make use of Locofoco authority in replying to Mr. Walker, and therefore it cannot be gainsayed by the friends of annexation. The authority is that of a tract, entitled "Thoughts on the proposed Annexation of Texas to the United States." It was originally published in the New York Evening Post, with the approbation of the editor. The Post is the only Locofoco paper in that city, we believe, which makes any claims to decency, and ranks among the ablest and most authoritative oracles of Democracy in the country. The tract in question, however, was not designed for Southern circulation, as it is imbued with a tone of sentiment, in reference to slavery, which would not suit that latitude. The facts it contains may be relied on, nevertheless, and their correctness put to the test by any one who will consult the large folio volumes of census tables which are deposited in the clerk's offices of each county court in the United States. As the volume which is issued by order of Congress at every successive census contains an abstract of all the preceding, it will be sufficient to examine the last. But the summary of the census contained in the American Almanac, for 1842, will be found a more convenient and equally satisfactory source of information.

We have nothing to do with the arguments of the tract against slavery, or those of Mr. Walker for the institution, it not comporting with our position here, as the conductor of a political newspaper at the seat of Government, to enter into those irrelevant disputes. But so far as Mr. Walker has argued upon false facts, which he pretends to draw from the census tables, with the view of deceiving the South, we feel it a duty to expose his impostures.

Mr. Walker has endeavored to frighten the South and the North, by showing the calamities which the free negroes are likely in a short time to bring upon the country, and the facts by which he attempts to support this engine of deception, are, we venture to assert, the most contradictory and absurd that were ever imposed upon the credulous. He, in the first place, asserts that the free negroes in the Northern States, exclusive of New England, have increased more rapidly than any population was ever known to have increased before, since the world began. He says that in 1790 they numbered 13,933, and in 1840 they had increased to 148,107—being eleven times greater at the latter period than the former!—This is true, and yet it is not the whole truth.

Mr. Walker carefully suppresses the fact, that, in the same period, there were 36,484 slaves emancipated in those States, who, with their increase, became free negroes, and are so counted in 1840. Mr. Walker, therefore, by suppressing the whole truth, has palmed upon the country a stupendous falsehood: we would charitably hope that he has done so ignorantly. Add 36,484 slaves to 13,933 free blacks, which was the whole number of negroes in the now free States, south of New England, in 1790, and their number is a fraction over 50,000. The number in 1840 being, as above stated, 148,107, in the same States, including Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, their increase has been less than three to one, instead of eleven to one. But Mr. Walker stops not here: having lain it down that the free negroes of the Northern States have increased in a ratio of eleven to one in fifty years, he goes on to cypher out, by the rule of three, what their numbers will amount to in 1890, which, from his premises, he correctly enough puts down at 1,600,000. He states his sum thus: If 13,933 be 148,107, what will 148,107 be—losing sight, all the while, of the fact, that in 1790 the slaves were three times as numerous as the free blacks, and, being emancipated, were added to them. His sum should have been stated thus: If 50,000 be 148,000, what will 148,000 be. We have been thus particular, that every schoolboy might appreciate Senator Walker's stupid blunder.

There were, in 1840, about 50,000 free negroes in Virginia, and about 450,000 slaves. Should the slaves all be manumitted, Mr. Walker, if called upon fifty years hence to calculate the ratio of the increase of free negroes in that State, would take the free blacks of 1840 for a divisor, and those of 1890, which would embrace the 450,000 manumitted slaves, for a dividend, and we should not be surprised if he should make it appear that they had increased an hundred fold.

But absurd as all this may appear, it would be most reasonable and consistent, if standing alone, comparatively with what it must appear in juxtaposition with another grand discovery of his. He represents the free blacks, whose fecundity he has made to surpass all that was ever heard of before, to be the most degraded, wretched, and debased creatures upon the face of the earth. MR. W. says that the number of negroes deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, insane paupers, and in prison in the non-slaveholding States, is 1 out of 154; which he says is 22 to 1 against the free blacks at the North as compared with the Southern slaves. But MR. Walker omits two most important facts, viz: that the laws of the Southern States require every man to support his helpless slaves, consequently there can be no pauper slaves known to the law. And, secondly, that petty offences among the slaves are not punished by law, and hence there are fewer of them in prison.

But the census tables themselves contain gross and palpable errors, which every man of common sense must recognize as such at once, and which every honest man will admit. The following in reference to these blunders, is from a statement made by the Hon. MR. SEVERANCE, of Maine, upon the right of petition. The errors of the census in these particulars have been frequently pointed out. Some of them were exposed by MR. EVANS, before MR. CALHOUN left the Senate; and still later by MR. SEVERANCE, in his speech on the right of petition. Several physicians of Boston have lately called the attention of Congress to these errors, by petition, and asked that a committee might be appointed to investigate the matter. In their petition they state that—

"They have carefully compared the number of colored insane and idiots, and of the deaf and dumb and blind, with the whole number of the colored population, as stated in the printed edition of the census, in every city, town, and county in the United States, and have found the extraordinary contradictions and improbabilities that are shown in the following tables:

[The tables give the names of the towns at length, but to save room, after giving Maine at length, we have condensed them.]

MAINE.		
Total col'd inhab'ts.	Col'd insane.	
Limerick	0	4
Limington	1	2
Scarboro'	0	6
Poland	0	2
Dixfield	0	4
Calais	0	1
Industry	0	3
Dresden	3	6
Hope	1	2
Hartland	0	2
Newfield	0	5
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
13 towns	2	14
MASSACHUSETTS.		
13 towns	160	255
[The inmates of the Insane Hospital at Worcester, 133 in number, are put down as colored inhabitants, and also as colored insane.]		
CONNECTICUT.		
Waterford	2	7
VERMONT.		
6 towns	8	9
NEW YORK.		
23 towns	22	48
NEW JERSEY.		
Stafford	1	7
OHIO.		
51 towns, &c.	31	86
INDIANA.		
6 towns	2	9
ILLINOIS.		
19 towns, &c.	8	30
PENNSYLVANIA.		
18 towns, &c.	27	49
MICHIGAN.		
13 places	1	13
IOWA.		
Jefferson county	0	2

It has been by such gross perversions of facts and fabrications of fact that Mr. Walker has attempted to cheat the Southern people into the

support of his nefarious scheme of annexation, and upon which he avows his readiness to sacrifice the Union.

KENTUCKY.

The Whigs of this State will hold their Mass Convention at Lexington on the 3d of July, when they will be addressed by John J. Crittenden, Thomas Metcalfe, and Ben Hardin, of Kentucky, Thomas Corwin and Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi—yes, Sergeant S. Prentiss, whom the Locofocos have shouted as turned over to them by the Texas fever. Shame on the fabricators! Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, is also expected. The Locos were never busier than now in Kentucky. They have a candidate for Governor who is hail-fellow with every body, and will pick up every straggling vote; and they are swapping away everything else to elect him.

A writer in the Portland Argus says that MR. POLK is "one of the first men of the age. Clay can't hold a candle to him!" The Louisville Journal says this very extraordinary personage was literally invisible to nearly the whole country until the Baltimore Convention "held a candle to him."

John Tyler, President of the United States, accompanied by Postmaster Graham, arrived in New York by the mail train from Baltimore on Tuesday night.

THE GLOBE'S VERACITY.—The Globe calls itself the "organ of the Democratic party." If the organ of a party is regardless of truth, the people will naturally, and very properly, infer that the party which sets it up and sustains it is equally false and corrupt. For the sake of the Democratic party, then, and as a portion of that party, that we may be absolved from the dishonorable obloquy of the Globe's mendacity, we deem it our duty to hold up and expose its lamentable aberrations from truth.

We clip the foregoing paragraph from the Spectator of Tuesday, as it will serve to show the success which the peace-making Mr. Ritchie has had in reconciling the organs of the Texas and anti-Texas wings of the Democracy. The article is a long one, and its avowed object is to prove that the editor of the Globe is regardless of truth and honor.

MORE RECRUITS FOR BRIGADIER QUATTLEBUM.—We copy the following warlike notice from MR. POLK's organ at Nashville (the Nashville Union) of Saturday week, the 15th instant, capitals and all, just as it appears in the Union:

"TEXAS VOLUNTEERS."

"All the young men of Davidson county who are willing to annex themselves to a BATALION OF TEXAS VOLUNTEERS, are requested to meet at the hall of the Democratic Association on Saturday, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to enroll themselves. They will assemble at the ROLL OF THE DRUM."

A POWERFUL ALLY.

THOMAS LORING, Esq., for many years the editor of the "North Carolina Standard," then, and now, the mouth piece of the Locofoco party in this State, disgusted with the double-dealing and hypocritical professions of his party, gives notice, in the last number of his "Independent," that he will, next week, run up the CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN flag. We cordially welcome our old political opponent into the Whig ranks, confident, if he displays the same ability and vigor in defence of Whig principles, as he has displayed heretofore in support of their opposite, that his efforts will tell with effect, in the great contest now going on for the maintenance of popular rights. We consider his change of tenets as a most remarkable illustration of the soundness of the aphorism, that "truth is mighty and will prevail." It will take the public, we have no doubt, as it has taken the Whigs here, entirely by surprise; as we are confident his new position has been assumed without consultation, invitation, or any knowledge on the part of the Whigs, that such would be the case, until the editor had made up his mind in view of the alarming crisis to which our political interests have arrived.—Raleigh Reg.

The Savannah Republican, in speaking of the Locofoco meetings recently held in South Carolina, at which "Texas or a dissolution of the Union" was openly avowed, says that the fire has spread beyond the limits of the Palmetto State. It has even appeared in Georgia. A gentleman thus writes us from Putnam county, under date of Eatonton, June 18:

"The annexationists had another meeting today, which resulted in our benefit. The sentiment was proclaimed that they would have Texas or dissolve the Union, and it was received with enthusiastic applause! The restless spirits denounced MR. VAN BUREN, that they had no use for him, and would kick him off. There is much excitement here, but it is all the work of the Calhounites, and I truly believe that they are preparing the public mind for disunion. It is now the part of patriotism to oppose these men. A Southern Confederacy, with Calhoun at its head, is what they desire."

THE SECRET OUT!—The first and we may say the only intimation prior to the Baltimore Convention, of the probability of MR. POLK's nomination for the Presidency, appeared in the Nashville Union of the 28th of May, only four days before that body met, and after MR. DONALDSON had left for Baltimore, with a private letter from General Jackson, stating that Polk was the next strongest man of the party to MR. VAN BUREN! Compare this statement in Jackson's letter with the editorial in the Union, and it is as clear as a sunbeam that Jackson had Polk nominated. The following is the remark of the Union:

"We guess the claims of MR. POLK and others will be urged privately or publicly, and, after two or three ballotings, there will be a cordial, harmonious, and strong union upon one of them, who will be hailed as the candidate of the great Democratic party, with enthusiasm and unanimity."

Jonesborough (Ten.) Whig.